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A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hankow, and May, 1886. (64)

ALWAYS in stock our usual well-known Brand's of WINES, and SPIRITS, &c.
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PURE PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS - SCHERING'S CELEBODIN
 In a Gelatinous form, is not dangerous and is inexpensive, dissolves gelatin bright, without any sediment, in Ether, and Alcohol, and gives a much more uniform result than ordinary Gun Cotton.

Our remaining stock of **CHRISTMAS SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, SHORT BREAD, &c**
 are on sale at reduced prices.
Monday 4.11.11, January, 1898.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1891. [1891]

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 12th February, 1901.

No. 504, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China, FOR "LEMOINE" NATURAL CHAMPAGNE, (Without Liqueur), AWARDED PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE Special Features of this Pure Champagne are:— 1st.—Its entire freedom from the usual sugar-candy, etc., consequently it is fresher, cleaner, and more wholesome than the Liqueured champagnes.

2nd.—Its Delicacy, due to the first pressings only of the grapes used: the later pressings make the wine rough and coarse, and necessitate the use of liquor.

3rd.—Its Natural Dryness, which is not aggressive, making it more appetizing than satisfying.

4th.—No liquor being added, the process of re-corking is very rapidly effected, so avoiding the large loss of carbonic acid gas—the most valuable property of Champagne.

Champagne should always be drunk cold; but to half freeze a light, delicate wine by putting it into an ice-pail for the best part of an hour, is to destroy all its fine vinous properties.

In former years, when heavily Liqueured Champagnes were alone obtainable, a good freezing was necessary to hide the nauseous sweetness of a ten per cent. dose of sugar-candy and alcohol; but consumers now demand a wine free from unnatural sweetness or alcohol—a sparkling vintage which can be taken freely at luncheon or dinner, and which will improve, rather than destroy, the appetite.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 10th February, 1891.



WINES AND SPIRITS. A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to complete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Expenses when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all sign messages addressed to us, thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:— PURE AERATED WATERS, SODA WATER, LEMONADE, POTASH WATER, SALTZETZ WATER, LITHIA WATER, SASSAPARILLA WATER, TONIC WATER, GINGER ALE, GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or grubby, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

ARMY ESTIMATES. LONDON, February 12th. The Army Estimates show a decrease of £290,000.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL. The Bill has passed a second reading by a majority of forty-seven.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is hoped to repeat "The Gondoliers" on Wednesday next.

MADAME PATEY intends giving a concert in Hongkong on March 12th.

THE F. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tokoro* left Bombay on the 12th inst. for this port.

To Tuberculosis Physicians: Go slow, gentlemen. Too many Koch's spore the broth.

ON Monday next Mr. J. W. Boyd, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, will read a paper on "Repairs to the Machinery and Boilers of modern Steamships" at a special meeting of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong. Let Hongkong flourish.

THE widow of Gibre, the celebrated French hatter, after whom crush-hats were named, died recently at Versailles. It was she who measured the heads of her customers. She said that M. Gibre's head was not at all like the girls of that of his illustrious rival, "Tadris." All the sons of Louis Philippe, except the Duc d'Angoulême, had small heads. Napoleon III did not need a big hat. Of all Gibre's customers Victor Hugo and the Duc de Praslin, who murdered his wife, had the largest heads. Louis Kosmuth and Count Cavour had very large and high heads.

JENSON'S company, said to be *prestigiturs* of the A-1 class, are expected here from the Philippines early in April.

The word "handicap" is a corruption of the term "Hand-in-cap," used from the drawing of lots, for position, out of a hat or cap.

We hear that Mr. J. Prior Schl, late of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Co., has been appointed chief officer of the Hun Hing Line steamer *Chang Hui Ting*.

"If you can't afford fancy penwipers, stick your pens into a raw potato," says a writer who is evidently unimpaired on the price of potatoes in Hongkong this winter.

THE American tragedian Mr. Geo. Mills, who is a clever actor by all accounts, will appear here with his Shakespearean company on or about March 21st. Fuller particulars later on.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30.

MR. O. N. DUNN, well-known as consul-general for the United States at Shanghai and as Adviser to the King of Korea, arrived here this morning from Shanghai by the German mail steamer *Ravenn*. Mr. Dunn is booked through to Port Said.

THE Penal income for 1891 is estimated at £200,000, and the expenses at £200,000. His Holiness is to make up that deficit balance of £200,000 francs is the question that is now agitating the minds of the representative of Peter the Fisherman and his Cardinals.

At the Legislative Council meeting on Monday next, the Orders of the Day will be:— Financial Minutes.

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Edward Jean Max Paquin."

To consider the Jury List for the current year.

JOHNNY SHERIDAN, about the cleverest all-round athlete that has ever visited the Far East, proposes to pay Hongkong another visit in June. In addition to Gracie Whiteford, the queen of snaffles, Imamo and Robertson, Mr. Sheridan will bring a really good company, and hopes to merit the support of the play-going public of Hongkong, Shanghai and the Japanese ports.

We hold over our "Training Notes" and "An Old Sportsman's" "Sporting Gossip" until Monday. The "Evo" ponies are under orders to gallop tomorrow forenoon, and by some process which the Clerk of the Course can probably explain, the Lord's Day in a British colony is to be decorated by trying the respective merits of Chinese race-ponies, with an eagle eye to filly lucre.

"BRETHREN," said the reverend passenger on board the Canton steamer who picked up three cats before the draw, "I wish I ask you to chip in for the brethren I do not wish you to take my words literally, as you have heretofore done. The chips are not legal tender in extreme heathen circles but as I have two small pairs this time, I really should like to risk—the consequences and have a little flutter. He saw them badly."

THE Football Club and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will meet in battle array at the Happy Valley next Monday afternoon, under Association rules. The game will start at 4.30 p.m., and the Club representatives (D.V.) will be:—Hallward, Armstrong, full backs, Erskine, E. W. Maitland, and another player whose name we have vainly tried to make out, as half-backs; and Slade, Croker, Gedde, Atkinson, Marshall, forwards.

ACCORDING to the last report of the Secretary of the United States Navy, "when all the ships now authorized are completed, excluding those which by the process of decay and the operation of law will by that date have been condemned," the American Navy will comprise 11 armoured vessels, of which but 3 are battle-ships, and 31 unarmoured. The others are: England, 67 armoured; 29 unarmoured; France, 57 armoured, 203 unarmoured; Germany, 40 armoured, 65 unarmoured; Russia, 49 armoured, 95 unarmoured.

AN Imprecious Georgia editor gives vent to the following:—

Ring, happy bell, across the town
Ringing in the joyous time and free
Ringing in the cash that due to me—
Ringing out the many debts I owe.

We can sympathize with our colleague—especially in that touching reference to "ringing in the cash that is due to me." Jones of Arkansas was a good man, as everybody knows, and he had only one failing. He was slow in "anting-up." There is a goodly crowd of Joneses, backsliding subscribers to the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

In the Bicycle *unplashed* that took place this afternoon, the redoubtable Collingwood sent the first heat very cleverly from C. Aiken and Denslow, in the capital time of 1 min. 25.2/5 sec. The second heat resulted in favor of that athletic phenomenon Sample, who very cleverly disposed of Rivers and Jackson in 1 min. 25.2/5 sec. The final was a clicking race, but Sample proved too much for Collingwood, and won a grand race in 1.24.4 with Rivers an excellent third. The next time the Bicycle Club has a match on, if the Secretary will give us due notice, we shall be only too glad to send a special squad down to take stock of the show.

A BLUSHING young creature went the other day into a Brisbane chemist's shop, which shall be nameless, and stated that she hungered after a tooth-brush. The shop was crowded, so the suave young man behind the counter indicated a box with about two dozen brushes in it. Then there was a long interval which was broken at last by a fresh young voice that stated: "Oh, I've tried them all, please, and I like this one the best. How much is it?" And she was quite surprised to see how paid the suave young man became, and how another woman, who also wanted a toothbrush backed out saying that she would call again in about 18 months.

THE charge of stealing a dog's collar, brought by Mr. William Legge, broker, of Robinson Road, against the boy Mak San, has been quashed for reasons that have not been divulged. It would be interesting to learn why the charge was ever lodged; if the prosecutor intended withdrawing at the last moment. The magistrates are no doubt well paid for performing the duties of censors in such matters, but that is no reason why their time, which is the property of the public, should be wasted in tomfoolery of this kind, and we think that a very strong expression of opinion from the Bench was called for. The house-boy, who has been badgered about from pillar to post for nearly a week, has possibly very good claims to damages for malicious prosecution.

THE mine of the world, says the *Economist*—France is the year-1884 produced of metals of all kinds, of coal, salt and petroleum, a grand total of \$28,939,000 tons, with a value of \$1,776,000,000. To this vast sum contributed about \$700,000,000, or about 40 per cent., while the entire value of the gold and silver products was but \$260,000,000.

THE census announcement that there are 140 religious bodies in the United States, exclusive of many independent congregations, will, says a writer in the *Providence Journal*, be received with some surprise by those people whose knowledge of different sects does not embrace more than a dozen or twenty at the most. In the list as disclosed by the preliminary bulletin issued by the Census Bureau from Washington are the General Six-Principle Baptists, the Schwerkeldians, the Theosophical Society, the Life and Advent Union, and others which to a majority of people will be entirely new. With 140 creeds formally adopted, and "many independent sects" of those who favor church union is difficult indeed. If only the more numerous denominations existed labor of effecting a union of churches with regard to polity and the more essential doctrines might be easier, but what shall be said when a hundred little denominations, sturdy in their beliefs and customs, are in the field, loathe to give them up.

A GERMAN squadron, consisting of the *Leipzig*, 3,800 tons, *Neckar*, 2,400 tons, and *Alexandria*, 3,200 tons, arrived in port from the Marshall Islands this morning. A cable despatch to Australia of the 4th ultimo, which we published in our issue of the 4th instant, throws some light upon the sudden appearance here of the above-named German vessels of war. The cablegram runs thus:—"It is reported that Germany has annexed the Marshall Islands, in the South Pacific. The departure of the German warship *Alexandria* from Fiji for Marshall Islands on Christmas Day has mentioned in our yesterday's issue and it is more than likely that the vessel was commissioned to annex the Islands, which have for some time past been under German protection. The *Alexandria*, it will be remembered, visited Sydney recently, and left in company with the German flag-ship *Leipzig*, Admiral Valois, and the cruiser *Sophia*. The three ships afterwards turned up at Wellington and there parted company, the *Alexandria* being ordered to Marshall Islands and the *Leipzig* and *Sophia* to Samoa and Tonga, respectively. The *Neckar* had been situated in lat. 52 deg. south, long. 150 deg. east, and had 154 square miles in area and a population of 10,700. The principal island of the group is Jaluit, where the German Plantation Company has a station. General Brandeis is believed to be the German commissioner of the group. Jaluit, it will be remembered, was the island on which King Mahaloa was held in subjection by the Germans after his return from exile."

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.)

February 14th.

KWOK TOK v. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The hearing of this suit was resumed this morning. Mr. E. Robinson, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, was for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General (Mr. W. M. Goodman) appeared in person. Mr. J. J. Russell, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, watched the case on behalf of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company.

The special jurors were:—Messrs. S. W. Coxon, H. W. Dick, R. K. Leigh, G. Sharpe, A. Shelton Hooper, E. W. Mitchell and G. Stewart.

Commander R. Murray Ramsey, R.N., Harbour-master, recalled, said:—A thick scale of rust does not in my opinion depreciate the iron. The keelson and intercostals seemed to be in a good condition and fairly good where seen, except one of the latter near the boilers. Five intercostals had been renewed in the boiler space, I did not see them renewed, but they looked much better than the others. Three claws had been fixed under the boilers. Where the new plate was fixed on to the old plate, the latter appeared to be good. The claws generally were in fairly good condition with the exception of the one I have mentioned. I examined the main and reverse frames in that portion of the ship and found them in the fore-hold, examined in nine places under the cement, and found them in excellent condition, as also the plating. Some reverse frames were deformed, but where so that they had been deformed. To the after-hold the same remarks would apply. The plating above the main deck was in good condition, except five places on the port side and two places on the starboard side, including, apparently, the worst places. On the starboard side we found one place of 10 in. and the other 3-6 in. The latter plate was selected as being the worst on that side of the ship. The result of the testing proved that they were good and serviceable. On the port side the plates were found to be 5-6 in. of an inch in thickness and were in good condition. On the port side forward the plate was drilled and hammered severely, being the position of the main and reverse frames. The plate I could not say whether it had been worn by the chain or the anchor. With regard to the plating above the load line it was good. With regard to the butt straps on the keel they were found in good condition and serviceable. The keel plates I considered satisfactory. On the wind and water line was drilled thirteen holes in the starboard side, being the position of the main and reverse frames. The result was that with the exception of one plate, the whole was found in excellent condition. Under the boiler space we found several places where new cement had been added to the old cement. We found it all good, both new and old. The plating in the hold when uncovered was found in particularly good condition. The Court of Survey found it unnecessary to take up all the cement in the ship. There had been two angles fixed to the collision bulkhead, apparently to strengthen or stiffen it. In the Court of Survey the Crown Solicitor presented the Government. Mr. Francis H. H. and Mr. S. C. Co., and Messrs. Caldwell and Mr. Robinson represented the owner.

Cross-examined.—The application was for an ordinary certificate, and as far as I know the Government was never asked. There was no wrongful detention under Section 8 of Ordinance 8 1879. I am aware that the *Paifu* ran into a rock in March, 1889, and had to undergo some repairs, I do not know whether she underwent extensive repairs or not. I do not know if she had been repaired, but the probability is that she had, being the Marine Surveyor, I do not know if she eventually had only a three months' certificate. I know she has a passenger certificate now, but I cannot say whether it is for three or six months, or a year. I heard she was repaired in 1876, but I do not know any thing about it personally. It is quite possible that during our examination we might have come across the frames that had been put in at that time, but I think it highly improbable that any thing we examined had been repaired in 1889.

I do not consider myself an expert in ship-building and ship-construction, but I know a good deal more than some, and a good deal less than others. I should say Messrs. Anderson and Burnie would naturally know more about such matters than I do, from the positions they hold. It was the first survey I ever made, but I have seen several ships under construction and understand the business. Mr. Wagner never assisted in any form at the Court of Survey. We examined the special defects alleged by Messrs. Anderson and Burnie and I did notice one defect complained of by them which had been renewed. It was the breast hook and two angle-irons on the fore side of the bulkhead that appeared to be new. The upper deck stringer-plate was pointed out by them as being defective and I found that a new plate had been added to the old one. The breast-hook might have been done whilst she was running and also the angle-irons on the collision bulkhead, but it is highly improbable. The main deck stri g-r-i-p-plate could not possibly have been done so. I think it could be working on board between the 27th of November and the 5th of December, 1889.

Re-examined.—Mr. James fully concurred in my opinions.

By his lordship—I am not aware of any particular repairs between the 5th of December and the time of the Survey. A notice was given on the 30th January to stop the ship, and between that date and the 6th February when the Court of Survey sat, I am not aware of anything being done to the ship.

David Todd, chief engineer of the steamer *Paifu*, was called in by the Court of Survey, and said:—I was a member of the Court of Survey that sat upon the *Paifu*. At that time I was chief engineer of the C. P. R. steamer *Batavia*. I remember the 5th of February, 1889, when the Court of Survey first sat. I remember Messrs. Anderson and Burnie being examined. I remember the Court adjourned on the afternoon of the 6th and we went on board the *Paifu*. We examined thoroughly, together with Mr. Ramsey, and Messrs. Lloyd and James. We began forward and examined all the frames and finished that part of the ship at the collision bulkhead. We hammered that thoroughly and afterwards we bored several holes in the plates. We left the fore-peak at that time for the purpose of having it filled with water. A quantity of cement was ordered away, and then we went into the boiler-room, examining all the flooring plates with hammer tests. I found several plates had been renewed, i.e., about 6 ft. port and starboard of the centre of the ship. Their condition was fairly good and serviceable. We examined the coal bunkers and each frame and found the plates of the bunker plates had been renewed. We ordered the coal to be removed and found that part in good condition. We examined the engine-room ceiling and found it in a fair state. The engine-room, bulkhead on the starboard side was found a little defective in one part. I knocked my hammer through it. The rest of the bulkhead was in fair condition. The condition of the bulkhead was quite strong enough to resist water. We afterwards went to the ship's bottom, where the ballast had been removed, and we found several of the reverse bars had been reduced in strength and in some parts doubled. We examined the after-hold as far as we could and found everything quite satisfactory. We afterwards went into the main-hold and ordered the ballast in the after-hold to be removed where it had not been examined. In the main-hold we examined all the frames and at the same time the collision bulkhead, which had been filled with water. It leaked at one bolt, but the leaking in no way affected the seaworthiness of the ship. Next day we examined all the places where the cement had been removed, and found that in no part had the iron deteriorated in the main-hold. We examined the after-hold and found it in good condition. We examined the twelve decks and all the stringer and tie-plates. We found that they had been renewed in some places and I think they were quite serviceable. We selected a few of the worst corroded plates and had them drilled and cut, and found them all quite strong enough for the requirements of that trade. The cement was cleared off from under the boilers and we found everything well and strong. Afterwards went all round the ship again, one of us taking notes. That was on the morning of the third day. I did not see her in dock and I never saw the outside of her bottom. The general conclusion I came to was that she was quite fit for any service on the coast of China.

Cross-examined.—The plates at the side were thoroughly scaled and scraped. I consider a thickness of 3/16 of an inch was quite strong enough. The thickness of plates for the hold I should consider thick enough if they were 1/2 of an inch. In some places those plates were found 5/16 thick. I have no reason to think that Messrs. Anderson and Burnie made an incorrect report, except that they were carried away by their own ideal. I confined my attention to no particular part; it was general. I would think 3/16 quite thick enough for the plates of the hull of such a ship. A plate at the stem, I do not think enough if only 3/16 thick. I should say 5/16 would be ample for the stem. Above the main deck 4/16 would be ample. I am not in a position to speak of the bottom of the ship. We filled the fore-peak to the level of the hatch with water.

Re-examined.—I do not know Lloyd's rules for the thickness of a keel-streak. For a ship in the river service 3/16 would be quite thick enough for plates above the main deck. I am aware there are Lloyd's rules for river steamers. I have heard of Messrs. Anderson and Burnie as Lloyd's surveyors.

By his lordship.—Mr. Ramsey was my superintending engineer in the C. P. R. Company. He in no way biased my opinion when I was a member of the Court of Survey. He in no way intimidated or pointed out to me or any other member of the Court what part of the ship to examine. I went there quite unbiased.

By a juror.—On whose behalf did Captains Anderson and Burnie go on board the ship whilst at Wanchai?

Witness.—I cannot say. Chan Kin, said:—I have done repairs on the *Paifu* at times for the owner and have been paid by him.

At this point the Attorney-General admitted the account, and by direction of his lordship the further examination of the witness was dispensed with.

Chay Mun Tong, master of the Tung Shing Engineering shop, said his firm executed repairs to the *Paifu* in 1886.

A juror.—We are quite satisfied, my lord, as to the expenses laid out on the *Paifu* and her detention, what we want is the case for the defence. We want to know what the defence is.

The Attorney-General then made his opening address, in the course of which he pointed out that the jury had to decide whether the Governor had "reasonable and probable cause" for the detention of the *Paifu*. He read several letters written by Mr. Thomas Arnold, Mr. E. Mackintosh, and the Colonial Secretary with the object of showing that the Governor was fully justified in the course he took. In one of their letters Messrs. T. Arnold and E. Mackintosh contended that the Court of Survey was not legally constituted, therefore its report was null and void, and that the Court of Survey was held too late to prove the defective state of the hull which was, in the intervening time, repaired. He admitted that the *Paifu* was detained for 12 days, but contended that the detention was justifiable; and even if the jury found that the ship was in a defective condition, still there was "reasonable and probable cause" for the delay.

At this point the Court adjourned until Monday.

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel to-day for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, with a statement of accounts to December 31st, 1890. There were present:—Messrs. P. Ryrie (Chairman), N. J. Eds, C. Ewins, J. B. Coughtrie, W. Judd, J. A. F. de Sonnaville (Directors); H. Wickham, R. M. Mehta, H. L. Denny, A. E. Skeels, W. W. Clifford, Chong Mai, and J. Wheeler (Secretary).

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the report having been in your hands for some days I will, with your permission, take it as read. Your Directors regret to show at the close of the year a balance on the wrong side of the accounts, but it is freely admitted that 1890 was a very disastrous year for many, and unfortunate for most people in the Colony, and as the property of the company is dependent upon that of the Colony, its misfortunes must be traced largely to the hard times we have been passing through. The earnings of the Bar and Restaurant at the Gap have not amounted to anything like what was expected, whilst the few borders at "Craigieburn" were a source of loss instead of profit to the Company. However, an improvement in the general state of affairs appears to have set in, and as we have now for the first time a beautiful and convenient building, fitted up in the best and most complete manner, and ready to receive the public at all hours, both here and at most places in the Colony, we are confident that there is no reason why the incoming tide of prosperity should not flow in our direction. The conditions I allude to are already apparent after reading the report. Your Directors have been greatly disappointed

by the way the calls upon shareholders have been met. There were over \$14,000 of calls unpaid at the end of the year, and the amount owing from the final call was reduced by \$3,000 owing to the shares which it was incumbent on the Board to declare forfeited. Owing to this cause, and by reason of the diminished earnings of the Hotel, we are left at a critical time, short of funds, and something must be done speedily to raise money, if the business is to be energetically pushed, as your Directors feel it ought to be. A financial proposal was made to the Land Investment Company lately, but I regret to say within the last day an unfavourable answer has been received, and new steps in other directions will have to be taken. Another condition necessary to success is that the vacancies on the Board of Directors be filled, so that a working quorum may be always obtainable, which has by no means been the case during the difficult year we have gone through. Many important points are awaiting consideration and settlement—for instance, negotiations have been opened with the Tramway Company for a continuous service of trams from early morning until late at night, and if this can be successfully arranged, the results to the Hotel will be extremely beneficial, but all depends upon the energy and spirit thrown into the management of the Hotel by Mr. Findlay Smith, your Company's manager. Mr. Findlay Smith's legal agreement executed by himself and the Tramway Company, whereby the latter covenants to supply to the Hotel water to the extent of 5,000 gallons a day in exchange for certain land upon which the Engine House of the Tramway Co. is partly built. For some months past no water has been received nor has any redress been obtained, as the Tramway Co. affirms that the agreement is void. This is a matter of great importance which will not bear further delay. Therefore, the necessity of a strong Board of Directors will be seen, but in order to overcome the difficulty of electing gentlemen on the spur of the moment, I propose merely to pass the report and accounts now, and when that is done to ask you to elect a Committee of leading shareholders for the purpose of choosing Directors and obtaining their consent to act, also to confer with the present Board upon other matters, and then adjourn this meeting to a convenient date. I can't say the report is a bad one, as it might be, but we have reason to believe that the business during the coming summer season will be far superior to anything before.

Mr. Mehta said he took a strong exception to the vast sum expended under the headings "charges" (which was quite incomprehensible to him), "salaries," "cooler hire," and "wages." He would like to know whether the Board considered the business of the Company justified such a large outlay in general expenses. He considered that the report bore upon the fact of a flat denial—it was not justifiable in the circumstances. It was very unfortunate that the Company had been saddled with the rent of Craigieburn, which had proved a dead loss to the Company. He hoped the Directors would think over the present position of the Company and cut down expenses considerably. Mr. Anderson, when on the Board proved himself a most energetic Director (hear, hear), and he hoped some efforts would be made to get him to rejoin the Board. He might also suggest that Mr. Findlay Smith be approached in respect to the reduction of interest on his account against the Company. The awkward turn in the Company's affairs might be made the basis of the plea. The property was taken over at a very high valuation and there could be but little doubt that he had made a good deal out of the business. In the Company's prospectus, too, the investors were given to understand that the concern would easily pay its way. They were promised a bowling alley and four shops on the basement floor. Why these promises had not been fulfilled (hear, hear) it was for the Board to say. The Company launched out in too extravagant a manner, and the supply for the public had been in excess of the demand. It had expended every cent of its capital of \$250,000, and was now in debt. Complaints had been loud with reference to exorbitant charges, which he understood had been reduced of late. It was necessary that the scale of charges should be moderate, for it must be borne in mind that there was an opposition hotel in the neighbourhood and the opposition of the hotels in the city itself. He was sure the Board would endeavour to persuade the Tramway Company to reduce its fares, which were solely owing to the means of the aristocracy of Hongkong—not to the masses. He thought a reduction of the present extortionate fares would result in advantage to both companies. Another thing he thought the Directors should not lose sight of and that was the proper advertisement of the Hotel—that was a very important matter. He would suggest that a free library and reading room be provided on the Company's premises.

Mr. Wickham—Yes, just so. I wish it to be understood that I have every confidence in the Board and hope my remarks will be taken as evincing anything but antagonism to those who constitute it.

THE HONGKONG-ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The tenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held at the offices of the General Agents, Messrs. J. J. Keckwick (Chairman), J. F. C. de Rosa, W. H. Wallace, W. H. Gaskell, K. McK. Ross, G. S. Coxon, C. S. Taylor, H. Maclean, and C. F. Harton (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, in submitting to you the Report and Accounts of the past year, I do not find that they leave much for me to say in reference to your business, which you will observe yields the same return as in 1889, viz., 24 per cent. on the capital. The sales of ice have been practically the same in quantity as the previous year, although there has been some variation in the amounts distributed to the various lines of steamers and to Coast Ports, &c. It is to be hoped that if the general demand from various points does not increase, that it will not, at all events, diminish, as the Company's plant will be equal to an increased production required.

The New Ammonia Compression machine, which I mentioned at the last annual meeting had been ordered, has now arrived, and will be in working order at an early date. You will observe that we apply to the reduction of Property Account \$14,000, which you will doubtless consider desirable, and it will be well in future to have due regard to the claims of this Account. The premises at the depot in town, which formerly were leased at \$250 per month, we have been unable to find a tenant for, but not in the acquisition of them at \$150 per month. I have no further remarks to make, gentlemen, but I will be glad to reply to any questions before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts. There being no questions, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

D. McCulloch seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

W. H. Wallace proposed the re-election of Mr. Thomas Arnold as auditor.

J. F. C. de Rosa seconded.

The Chairman put the motion to the meeting and it was carried.

The Chairman said that was all the business before the meeting, and he thanked those present for their attendance. The dividend warrants would be issued on Monday next.

The meeting then terminated.

THE AUDIENCE QUESTION.

The arrangements for giving effect to the Imperial edict of December 12th have not been progressing quite smoothly. The Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen were ordered to report to the Throne on the ceremonial to be observed on the occasion of the reception of the foreign Ministers by His Majesty the Emperor, have not evinced so much zeal as might have been expected in executing the behests of their Sovereign; and from the reports that reach us from various quarters, we should be justified in concluding that their hearts were not in the business. To minimize imperial favour, or obstruct their flow is, however, no mark of true loyalty to the Throne, and therefore in raising difficulties about the etiquette of the proposed audience, the Ministers of the Yamen are laying themselves open to unfavourable remark. Their proposal that the reception should take place in the Tz'ung Kung Ko, where the Audience of 1873 was given, is tantamount to nullifying the Imperial Edict, for the Yamen is very well aware in what light that unlucky function is regarded by foreigners, and they must know that never again will the most weak-kneed of the representatives of the Western Powers be invited into the building specially appropriated to the reception of the tributaries of the Empire. This proposal, therefore, tainted with bad faith the whole intention of the Chinese Ministers, which is evidently to thwart the enlightened policy of the Emperor, even at the risk of bringing his august name into discredit.

The reactionary policy of the Mandarins is, however, manifested in another manner, since it has led to the abandonment of his intended visit to Peking by the Czarwick. No arrangement being possible for his satisfactory reception in the capital of China, the Russian Herr-Apparent has, it is said, determined to come no nearer than Shanghai, where M. Kleinemann, *Chargé d'affaires* for Russia, will proceed to meet him. A small official from the Tientsin Military School has likewise been sent to greet "his Imperial Highness in Hongkong, and in benefits with compliments and messages of welcome from—?

And so it happens that the future ruler of the great country that overlaps China, that presses on her whole northern frontier, that in fact holds the destiny of China in her hand, [Bosh.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph] is slighted by the Government which beyond all others had the strongest motives for making a friend of him.

The Czarwick has made a royal progress through the countries which he has traversed, the various Sovereigns (7) paying him all the respect which is customary among equals; while in the great empire of India, in which he has travelled extensively, the Grand Duke has been welcomed with the utmost cordiality. He will proceed to Japan, where perhaps the most enthusiastic reception of all awaits him, for no statesman in the world known better than the Japanese the immense value of courtesy between nations. It is only poor old China that turns her back on the distinguished traveller and asserts for herself a position apart from all the world.

The attitude which China assumes is that of isolated superiority to all other nations. She desires no intercourse with them at all, but since intercourse there must be, the only basis which China can consent to place on is that he is the suzerain, and all other nations are the vassals. She only admits the one relationship, which was so well exemplified in the recent mission to Corea. Chinese statesmen dare not of course openly avow a doctrine which in their secret hearts they cherish, and which is the true spring which moves their actions. Their conception of a great middle kingdom to which all other States are subject is perfectly intelligible, and as a mere idea it has something grand about it. But to maintain in actual practice such a relationship, it is necessary that the central state should be more powerful than all the rest. Then, indeed, might perfect harmony prevail, as the heavenly spheres which revolve round a common all-controlling centre. Unfortunately however for China, she is not the strongest, but the weakest of the nations. Were her pretensions to superiority have been put to a practical test she has been humiliated. The great Yeh-min-chin, Viceroy of the Liang Kuang, was a vigorous champion of the supremacy of the Chinese. He refused to receive ceremonial visits from English officials, but they entered his "harem" notwithstanding, and hid behind a curtain and carried him away to captivity. It is not agreeable to us to recall such painful circumstances, but if the teaching of hard experience is forgotten by the parties concerned, it is necessary to refresh their memories. What was done in Canton may be done elsewhere, and there are princes and statesmen still living who have seen that the imperial will is not to be

from the incursions of the Western barbarians. In point of fact there is nothing to hinder any foreign power willing to incur the necessary expense, from enacting in Peking the performance of Admiral Seymour in Canton. Certainly it is not the clever management of the Tsung-li Yamen that will prevent a repetition of the last years of Hien-fung. If China ever provokes a real quarrel with any of the Powers whom she now affects to despise.

Under these circumstances there is something grotesque in the attitude of Chinese statesmen. Their dream of supremacy is like the delusions of a lunatic who fancies himself a king and issues his futile edicts, provoking the merriment of children and the pity of those of mature age.

Whether his Majesty the Emperor is allowed by his Ministers to meet the foreign representatives or not, is a matter of no importance whatever to foreign nations; but it is of vital concern to China herself whether she enters into the international fellowship or not. The period of probation allowed to the Government, to prepare for the society of civilized states has been more than ample; it has now expired, and there is no other event or epoch to look forward to as a more convenient season for China to join the great Powers as an equal. Every consideration has been shown her, and all her difficulties have been allowed full weight. Yet after thirty years of foreign education, it would appear that the Chinese statesmen have learned nothing; they are just where they were *ante bellum*.

As by her own act therefore China cuts herself off from the society of nations, she relinquishes her right to any courteous consideration. She is liable to be taken at her word. The time will come when her self-chosen isolation will be fatal to the political system which admits of such an insane proceeding. Not, may be, in the present generation, but just as soon as circumstances render it convenient for any of her neighbours to quarrel with her, will the fool's paradise in which the Court is now dreaming crumble and disappear.—*Chinese Times*. [This article is interesting reading, and, as that account, and on that account alone, we have reproduced it. We owe the Chinese Government absolutely nothing, but we are not idiotic enough not to see and recognise China's opportunities.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

THE FLOODS IN NORTH CHINA.

The principal streams for the conservancy of all this country are: 1. The Wei River, rising in the mountains of Honan, and having a winding course of some 300 miles to the sea. The bed of the stream forms the continuation of the "Grand Canal" to Tientsin. After leaving the mountains it passes through a very fertile plain for the rest of the course. 2. Swinging around the circle to the westward the Fuyang is next met, a smaller stream also rising in the mountains of Honan, and entering the Peiho a mile to the north of Tientsin under the name of the Lower West River, Hsia Hsi-ho. Continuing the circle, a number of smaller streams are met, tributaries to the Fuyang, or of the larger, 3. Han-ho or Muddy River, a stream proportionately as vast and destructive as the Yellow River. It originates in Mongolia, passes by Kalgan or Chang Chia-kou, through the ridge of mountains west of Peking, and enters the Peiho about two miles north of Tientsin under the name of the Upper West River, Shang Hsi-ho. Still following the circle towards the east, the last stream of the series is: 4. The Peiho, whose head waters are in Mongolia. It flows through the mountains east of Peking, passes by Tung-chow and by many tortuous windings to Tientsin, whence the one channel of the above stream is known to the Chinese as the Hsi-ho or Sea River.

The plain through which these streams flow after leaving the mountains for a distance varying from nearly 300 to 500 miles is alluvial, much of it sandy and easily washed out by changing currents. This causes continual silting up of the beds, especially in the lower courses, which have to be conserved by heavy embankments, for the ordinary surface of the water is frequently as high as much of the surrounding country. These banks are subject to continual erosion, especially during the rainy season, and there are numerous places where the current strikes with peculiar force. The Chinese authorities give little heed to the seething torrent, although they see it coming up with sure and rapid tread. As to the poor peasantry, educated to entire dependence on their superiors in all emergencies by their political system, and so with little idea of combination for mutual and extensive protection, but instead, with their village feuds and jealousies of benefits that may accrue to others and not to themselves, and ever ready to prevent such benefits if it will their power although not in the least to their own advantage, they are practically helpless. Each man may be seen shovel or hoe in hand, before his own door or bit of land watching the stream up and down, ready as the tide nears the boundary and reveals with its unerring "level" the slight depressions, to throw in a few shovels full of earth here and there, mingled with reeds to give it more consistency, and in this stand and watch manner, the various Sovereigns (7) paying him all the respect which is customary among equals; while in the great empire of India, in which he has travelled extensively, the Grand Duke has been welcomed with the utmost cordiality. He will proceed to Japan, where perhaps the most enthusiastic reception of all awaits him, for no statesman in the world known better than the Japanese the immense value of courtesy between nations. It is only poor old China that turns her back on the distinguished traveller and asserts for herself a position apart from all the world.

There is one stereotyped and wonderfully successful method of stopping these breaches. Beginning on their side where the water is shallow, bundles of reeds are placed in the breach, but ends to the stream, and parallel with the flowing current. On these "carbs" is thrown to press and hold them down on the bottom mud, and to fill up all crevices. Through all these drivers a layer on layer is thus placed and piled. As the water deepens, or at the outset if necessary, a boat is brought alongside the front of the filling, anchored in position and held firmly against the reeds as each bundle is forced into place. As the work advances and the current becomes more restless with the narrowing of the breach, grass ropes are used in addition to hold the bundles in position till they are "fixed" by the mud and piles. Sometimes old boats submerged and their boards, or mud are sunk to form a "catch" at the bottom. Another method of overcoming these last difficulties of current force and depth of which the writer has heard, is to string large square bricks having holes in their centres, on strong ropes, which being fastened securely and dropped into the stream form a "catch" for the reeds and the silt with which the water is laden. The success of the Chinese in stopping these breaches is the wonder of all who have witnessed their method. When old boats submerged and their boards, or mud are sunk to form a "catch" at the bottom. Another method of overcoming these last difficulties of current force and depth of which the writer has heard, is to string large square bricks having holes in their centres, on strong ropes, which being fastened securely and dropped into the stream form a "catch" for the reeds and the silt with which the water is laden. The success of the Chinese in stopping these breaches is the wonder of all who have witnessed their method. 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Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL,
VICTORIA GAP, PEAK,
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus.

THE most beautiful position in the environs of Hongkong situated 1,250 feet above sea level, commanding magnificent views of the City and Harbour of Victoria, the mainland of China and neighbouring islands.

Cool Southern breezes in Summer with perfect protection from N.E. Winds of Winter.

The best accommodation of Visitors with every comfort, convenience and attention.

The Cuisine is under the best supervision and every luxury obtainable is supplied.

WINE, etc. the best Brands and finest qualities only are kept.

TERMS MODERATE.

Telephone No. 20.

PEAK HOTEL & TRADING Co., Ltd.,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1891. [277]

THE SHAMPOEN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1047]

THE BOA VISTA.
BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view, facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths.

Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.

MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress.

[104]

Insurances.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or at death if previous—may be secured by a payment at the rate of:—

£ 7	7	6	per quarter if commenced at age
£ 8	14	225
£ 10	11	230
£ 13	4	1035
£ 17	15	840
£ 27	12	645

AFTER the Policy has been three years in force—the Policy-holder will be entitled to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in Prospectus, should he wish to discontinue payment of premiums.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

982-3] **STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.**

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1890. [244]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [66]

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1890. [1567]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, etc. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1891. [1216]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, £333,333-33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LO YAU MOON, Esq., LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES in all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1890. [1810]

TOURISTS.

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co., Ltd.,
15 Broad, Yokohama,
next door to
Farner's Photographic Studio.

[27]

Facinations.

ORIZA-PERFUMERY

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LATEST PREPARATIONS

SOVEREIGN ORIZA SOAP
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VIOLETS OF THE OZAR
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Superior — ORIZA-OIL — For the Hair

ORIZA-CREAM and ORIZA-LACTE for the Complexion
SOLIDIFIED ORIZA-ESSENCE in the form of pencils or pastils, 12 choice perfumes
ORIZALINE a new Instantaneous Dye, for the Hair and Beard, in all shades.

Sold by all the principal Chemists, Druggists and Perfumers in every part of the world.

Catalogue-Bijou sent post free

NO MORE TOOTHACHE.

the Dentifrice Elixir, Powder and Paste OF THE

R.R.P.P. BENEDICTINES

of the ABBEY OF SOULAC (Gironde, France)
DOM MAGUELONNE, Prior
2 GOLD MEDALS: Brussels 1880 — London 1884
THE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATIONS
INVENTED BY THE PRIOR
1373 PIERRE BOUVERAUX
in the year 1874
The daily use of the R.R.P.P. Benedictines in water prevents and cures the toothache, the teeth, which are whitened and consolidated, while the gums are perfectly fortified and restored.
It is a real service rendered to our readers to point out to them this old and useful preparation, the most effective and the only preservative from all Dental Disorders.
Established 1807, 3, rue Huguier, 3 BORDEAUX
May be had at all good Perfumers, Chemists and Druggists of the World.

THE SHANGHAI CHROMO AND PHOTO LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Chromo Lithographers, Photo Lithographers
Lithographers Colourprinters, Colour Manufacturers, etc.

CAPITAL.....50,000 TAEELS.
PAID-UP.....30,000 TAEELS.

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R. A. DE VILLARD, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

THE Company assisted by foreign (English) Chromo Artists and under foreign management undertake Artistic works of any kind, as reproduction of Paintings and Lithographic Art works, colour printing of any kind (almanacs, show cards, placards, plans, maps, charts, labels of every kind, Chops, etc.) in foreign and Chinese style. Embossing and printing of Monograms, fine art letter paper, cards, programmes, menus, etc., etc.

WALTER W. BREWER,
Sole Agent,
for Hongkong and the Southern ports.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1890. [42]

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.

CABINETS from \$6 a dozen.
CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.
LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [138]

Dr. Knorr's

ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong, 10th May, 1890. [424]

NOTICE.

JRYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JRYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Underigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping ESTABLISHMENTS.

St. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 19th June, 1890. [12]

THE HONGKONG ATHLETIC CLUB.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE HONGKONG ATHLETIC CLUB will take place on the Race-course (by kind permission of the Stewards of the Jockey Club), on SATURDAY, the 28th February, commencing at 1 O'CLOCK p.m. precisely, when the following Events will be contested:

- 1.—120 Yards Flat Race. (Handicap).
- 2.—Putting the Shot.
- 3.—Long Jump.
- 4.—220 Yards Flat Race. (Handicap).
- 5.—Bicycle Race—Half-Mile. (Handicap).
- 6.—Half-Mile Flat Race. (Open to Soldiers and Police).
- 7.—Hurdle Race—120 Yards—10 Flights.
- 8.—Half-Mile Flat Race. (Handicap). Ladies' Purse.
- 9.—High Jump.
- 10.—Bicycle Race—One Mile. (Handicap).
- 11.—100 Yards Challenge Cup.
- 12.—Highland Fling. (Open to Soldiers and Police).
- 13.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
- 14.—Mile Challenge Cup.
- 15.—Veterans' Race. (Competitors must be over 35 years of age and of not less than 10 years Residence in the East).
- 16.—Tug-of-War. (Open to all Teams).
- 17.—Quarter-Mile Challenge Cup.
- 18.—Steeple-chase—Half-Mile.
- 19.—Consolation Race—120 Yards.

Competitors in Events Nos. 2, 6, 12, 15, and 16 not being Members of the Club to pay an Entrance Fee of \$1 for each Event.

The above Events, with the exception of Nos. 2, 6, 12, 15, and 16, are open only to the Gentlemen Amateurs who are Members of the Hongkong Athletic Club.

Entry-Forms can be obtained from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., and the Underigned.

ENTRIES CLOSE on the 20th Instant.

W. H. YOUNG,
Hon. Sec., H.K.A.C.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [250]

THE HONGKONG ATHLETIC CLUB.

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CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [1019]

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,

Teacher of Officers and Engineers,
No. 75, WINDHAM STREET,
Opposite Central Police Station.

CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"
And an "Arithmetic" for Engineers, &c.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [246]

J. & R. HARVEY & CO.

DUNDEE DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & Co's Pure Malt

Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually.
For Prices and Samples, apply to
G. RENNIE STEWART,
12, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.
Sole Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [143]

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [23]



I took Cold.

I took Sick.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

RESULTS.

I take My Meals.

I take My Rest.

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON, getting fat too, for Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Inefficient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP AND IS NOW KEEPING ME UP.

FLESH ON MY BONES

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK.

SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERFUL DAILY. THREE TIMES AS EFFICACIOUS AS PLAIN OIL. TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by all Chemists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,
47 FARRINGTON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China: Messrs. S. WATSON & CO. (LIMITED),
Hongkong, 12th December, 1890.

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.

YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, KOWLOON.

OFFICE—No. 12, D'AGUIAR STREET.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [30]

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The East Borneo Planting Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., No. 6, Ice House Lane, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of February, at 12.35 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing the following resolution, that is to say—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1865, 1890, and that C. S. SHARP and L. HALLWARD, both of Hongkong, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up.

Dated Hongkong, 11th February, 1891.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. F. HARTON,
Secretary.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1891. [224]

NOTICE.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SANDAKAN.

IN ITS PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Will and Estate of CHARLES WALTER FLINT, of Sandakan, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of CHARLES WALTER FLINT, deceased, late of Sandakan, Merchant, Probate of whose Will has been granted by the High Court of Sandakan, to H. B. DUNLOP of Sandakan, Executor appointed by the Will of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of such claims to the said undersigned, on or before the Thirtieth day of October, 1891. And Notice is hereby given that after such date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this First day of November, 1890.

P. F. J. MARCUS,
Registrar.

Receiver for the said Executor.

High Court,
Sandakan. [196]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Underigned is prepared to purchase FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES at current market rates. Persons holding same are requested to apply at the Company's Office No. 4, Praya Central.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1890. [166]

To be Let.

A ROOM TO LET,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN living in one of the pleasantest parts of Hongkong have a vacant room in their house which they would like to let. Suitable for a bachelor or single lady.

Apply to
"W."
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1890. [156]

TO LET.

GODOWNS—BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1890. [155]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co's Premises.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1890. [149]

TO LET.

No. 4, WEST TERRACE.

Entry, 1st March.

Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1891. [233]

TO BE LET.

No. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to
HERCULES J. SCOTT.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891. [227]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE MARINE HOTEL.

SITUATE on the Praya, opposite to the old P. & O. Wharf, comprising—22 Bed-rooms, Dining-room, Billiard-room, Bar, &c.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1890. [159]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 & 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

ROOMS in College Chambers
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.
OFFICES in Victoria Buildings,
No. 3, GOUGH HILL, The Peak, Furnished.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1891. [171]

KOWLOON.

TO LET.

Possession from 1st February.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING Co's OFFICE.

HEA THILY situated 5 ROOMED HOUSES with Bath-rooms complete, splendid view. Moderate Rent. Gas laid on.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1891. [86]

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS.—Ground Floor of No. 2.